

fields he keeps to carry their hives to... "The Farmer's Assistant," says, "We cannot recommend the culture of buckwheat on lands which are suitable for more valuable crops; but on light, smooth lands, particularly, the farmer may find his account in keeping a field of a few acres for a yearly crop of buckwheat, as well for family use as for assisting in fattening his swine, &c."

SILK CULTURE.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society. THE HUMBUNG.

Strange as the word at the head of this article may appear in such a place as this, it is the only one that will serve as an index to the subject of our present remarks. The silk business is called a humbug by many of the newspapers of the day; and the mulberry business is considered or asserted to be the very prince of humbungs, by many people, as well as by large portions of the press. We do not pretend to be more wise than our neighbors in the ordinary business of life; but on this single subject we do profess to have bestowed more attention than can possibly have been devoted to it by men engaged in other pursuits, and whose attention to it can only have been casual, and even then very brief and superficial. We therefore assert, that the silk business is no humbug; that the speculation, as it is called, in mulberry trees, even in its widest aspect is no humbug; that the first will be the greatest among the many great blessings yet conferred upon our happy country, and that the second, "the speculation in mulberry trees," is the very means by which the certain and speedy fruition of his gift of blessing is to be obtained. We know well that we shall be called an "enthusiast," as we have often herebefore been; but we care not—we marked out our course many years since, and have steadily pursued it, regardless alike of the obstructions thrown in our way by ignorance and the sarcasm and ridicule of the outer world.

It is said that we have now more trees in the country than are wanted for the silk culture, and therefore the present trade is a sheer speculation upon fancy stocks—in other words, a humbug. Well let us look into the question. There are about 15,000,000 of trees in the country. Suppose the whole of these trees to be devoted to the making of silk next year, what will be the result? They will make about 180,000 bushels of cocoons the first year, which at \$3, will be \$540,000 or 180,000 pounds of raw silk which at \$5 will be \$900,000, and this supposing every tree will be so employed, and every cocoon reeled, and every pound of silk sold. It will not be considered unreasonable to deduct one-half of the above estimate on account of the very large portion of the trees that were raised to sell, and that will not, under the supposed circumstances, be appropriated to making silk, even though they are not sold at all. But to take the proposition as it stands without deduction, and we find we shall not have one-twentieth part silk enough to supply our home demand, and none for exportation. Instead of \$900,000 worth of silk we want \$20,000,000 worth for home consumption, and at least the same amount for exportation, or at least forty-five times as much as we can produce from the trees we have, even though the business should produce its results with mathematical precision—every tree grow and yield its full quota of silk, without accident, or deduction from any cause whatever. But upon the fairest calculations and allowances for the numerous casualties attending all human affairs, at least double the number of trees will be required to produce the above results one year with another, and consequently our deficiency of product will be doubled in practice and therefore we shall want ninety times as much as we can produce with our present stock of trees.

"The speculation in mulberry trees" as it is called, is the best and only means by which a sufficient supply of trees can be obtained in the country, for the production of the quantity of silk necessary, for home consumption and exportation. We have shown, to our own satisfaction at least, that the country wants at least ninety times as many trees as we now possess. If the price of trees be reduced, so that there will be no object in raising them to sell, the silk business will be confined to a very limited amount; for it must be borne in mind that the silk culture is to be carried on by the poor classes mostly, who have neither land nor capital to raise trees. Capitalists produce trees, and the poor classes use them. If the capitalists abandon the propagation of trees, their propagation ceases; and if capitalists see no prospect of profitable returns from their investments, they abandon the speculation of course. Some of the

The Rev. Sidney Weller of Brinkleyville, N. C. saddles the right horse with the "Silk humbug." He asks what is humbug? And answers, that it is deceiving the public by false representations in regard to any fact or alleged fact. Now who deceives the public in regard to silk culture and mulberry culture, the friends of the business who deal only in truths and facts, or its opponents who know and seem to care nothing about truths or facts in the case, and deal only in ridicule and childish blabber? The opponents being the deceivers, they are the humbuggers.—Gaz.

The respectable author errs here. The poor will be producers of silk, but they will never be the principal producers. The business will be for many years, the principal business of an extensive and wealthy section of this country. If the wealthy agriculturist cannot make it profitable, the poor cannot, and if they cannot they will not follow it. And if the wealthy can make it profitable,—more so than other agricultural occupations—why will they not follow it? We should like to see a reason stated if any there be.—Ed. Gaz.

over-wise in all things, have said—"admitting that we wanted a hundred times as many trees as we have got, the tree multiplies so rapidly that even that number will be supplied in one year." This is a mistake also. Although a careful cultivator may multiply a few trees even an hundred fold, yet the average yield in the country ordinarily, is not more than ten-fold, and the past season it was not more than five-fold; so that it will require three years more, even if every tree and every bud be planted to accomplish the object; but as large portions now in existence will be devoted to making silk, it will require six or seven to produce a full supply of trees, and nothing but the continuation of the purchase and sale of the buds at pretty high prices, can accomplish it in ten-fold that time. Therefore "the speculation in mulberry trees" is no humbug, in this view of the case. Nor is it a humbug, when we consider the intrinsic value of the article, to which we now proceed.

A new kind of cotton seed is selling in South Carolina at \$5 per quart. Why? Simply because it is a better kind than that ordinarily planted, being more productive, and of a better staple. At the same time ordinary cotton seed is frequently given away and even used as manure. The planters of cotton do not consider it a humbug, or a "mere speculation" to give at the rate of one hundred and sixty dollars a bushel for the seed of a kind of cotton that is better than the kind now in use, the seed of which they can get for nothing and well they may not, for in the end this high price is more than repaid by the produce. So it is with the mulberry. Three cents seems a high price to give for a single bud of a mulberry or any other tree; but when it is considered that this single bud will produce a tree five to eight feet high in one season, the price paid for the original bud diminishes to the merest trifle. What other kind of trees can be obtained as cheaply? The most common orchard fruit trees cannot be obtained as cheaply as you can obtain mulberry trees by purchasing the buds at the present season. Look at it. You must first raise a stock from the stones, which requires one year; you must then obtain scions to bud them with, and this another year is gone; on the third year you have your peach tree ready to plant. Now suppose you could get buds of peach trees that would, in six months, produce good bearing peach trees, would you consider three cents each a high price for them? The value of an article consists in the amount of advantage its possession confers upon the possessor; and the purchaser of an article must of course consider that the possession of it is worth more to him than the amount of money he gives for it. No matter how easily the original possessor may have obtained it, nor how cheaply he can obtain more, it can be made to produce more value than the purchaser paid for it, is it cheap to him. Is the value of water less because it is so common? The very fact that the mulberry is so easily multiplied and so rapidly grown, gives it the great value of the buds or cuttings that produce it. The intrinsic value of the article for propagation or for the production of mulberry orchards, therefore, we consider even higher than it has ever sold for yet, if the silk business itself be not "a humbug," and to the consideration of this part of the subject we now proceed.

The silk business then humbug. That silk can be produced for home consumption and for exportation in all the United States, has been proved. It is now a regular business and a profitable one in many States of the Union, and is only retarded in its progress over the whole extent of our country by the want of mulberry trees. The late exhibition at the American Institute at New York, of all descriptions of silk, from the cocoon to the most beautifully finished and finest fabrics, would have astonished all doubters on the subject. The editor of the New York Commercial, in a notice of the exhibition, makes this remark: "We attend to a circular or oval table, upon which are collected various specimens of a branch of industry which is now exciting the attention of very many of our most enterprising citizens, and in which large amounts of capital are already invested. It is indeed a matter of agreeable surprise to inspect the various specimens of silk, and to mark the progress which has already been made in its growth and manufacture." Each and all of the producers of those specimens testify to the profitability of the business. They are satisfied, even in this infantile state of the business, with its profits. The people of Economy, Pennsylvania, have made the growth and manufacture of silk a considerable branch of their business for many years past, and the silk goods they produce are of a quality that will sell at a preference in any market. We have now before us ten specimens of their goods, embracing dress silks, vestings, ribbons, &c., which they regularly make, from the feeding of the worms to the finished goods, and with which they keep their own supply for retail trade. These people do not pursue speculative objects. They do not waste their time and capital upon unproductive subjects. It is fair, therefore, to conclude that the silk business is profitable, or they would not pursue it. That it is practicable needs no argument. The fact that it is pursued at all, proves its practicability.

Let no one suppose that, because we allude only one instance of the profitable pursuit of the silk business, there are no others in the country. There are a great number; but the fact that it is profitable with one, is sufficient to prove that it may be profitable with all who pursue it with proper attention. The silk business, therefore, is no humbug now. Much less will it be so considered when it shall come fairly and fully into operation in our country—a consummation which the writer of this hopes to live to see, and which he will see should he live ten years. Let us look at this humbug as it will then present itself. We shall behold a large helpless class of the community, that now can scarcely earn twenty cents a day

with their needlessness, and upon which pittance they must live—live did we say? No, endure life.—from which pittance they must pay house rent, and support—or sustain life in half a dozen helpless little ones.—we shall see comfortably providing for themselves by making silk. Our worn-out fields and waste lands will then be covered with mulberry orchards, and dotted with the comfortable cottages and economies of silk growers.—(for be it remembered, we do not want an acre of land now in profitable tillage in other branches of agriculture.) Our shipping will then be carrying from, instead of bringing to, our shores, \$20,000,000 worth of silk; and then we shall see all Europe indebted to us, the balance of trade will be reversed, it will be in our favour, and we shall then regulate the money market of the world. Then specie will come to us from all nations, and then we shall be in fact as well as in name, emphatically an independent people. All this may seem wild and extravagant; but look at it. If we can contrive to do without importing \$20,000,000 of any goods now imported, and to export \$20,000,000 of a new article, do we not in effect make a difference in our favour on the balance sheet of \$40,000,000? The balance of trade has seldom been that much against us, and indeed it could not be for any length of time; but it has always been against us to a greater or less amount, and will continue to be so until we can develop some new resource.—produce some new article, which other nations will buy, and this new article has been discovered in silk. We have shown that we can make silk; and that we can make it up for ourselves annually without prejudice to any other staple, there can be no doubt. We have shown that we can make it profitably, and therefore that we can supply our own consumption, which will save us twenty millions at least; and if we can supply our home demand, we can export it; for, if we can make silk at a price and of a quality that will induce our people to use it in preference to the imported article, we can make it at a price and of a quality that will enable us to sell it in foreign countries, and therefore we shall export it. With silk we can reverse the balance of trade and bring all Europe in debt to us. Therefore, the silk business that now occupies the attention of so many of our enterprising citizens, is no humbug, neither is the mulberry speculation a humbug. G. B. S.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

SILK.

Though little appears to be said, during the universal depression which exists throughout the business community, on the subject of the Silk culture, its friends may rest assured that much is doing and more in contemplation. Several meetings of the friends of this great cause, have been held during the present month in this city, which have resulted in the formation of a "National Association for the promotion of the Silk Culture in the United States," from which the happiest results are anticipated. The business of the society will be managed by a president, fifteen vice-presidents, together with twenty-one directors and other officers, who have been selected from among the most distinguished individuals in this and the different States. Five dollars constitutes an annual, and twenty-five dollars a life membership. The funds which may be realized are to be expended, under the direction of the Association, in the purchase of cocoons, raw silk, and manufactured fabrics; and in securing the best reeds and other implements required for the silk business throughout the whole process of manufacture. An extensive, permanent, and free exhibition of all matters relating to the silk business from its incipient to its perfect stages, are among the objects contemplated by the association, with a view of furnishing rangers who may visit the city, as well as the public generally, at all times, with an opportunity of examining for themselves, as to the actual progress and probable success of the silk culture. The society has already secured some valuable specimens from the manufactory of J. W. Gill, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, which are among the most perfect and beautifully finished goods we have yet examined, notwithstanding Mr. W. only embarked in the enterprise last spring. Among them are several specimens of broad, rich ribbons, of various patterns, and fully equal, so far as our judgment goes, to any imported. Superior effect are his arrangements, that he is already enabled to take any pattern or figure, however difficult, and in the course of three or four huffs have his arrangements completed for transferring them to his looms, in which seven pieces of wide ribbons are woven at one time, and at the rate of one hundred yards per day. Rich silk plush for hat manufacturers and other purposes, were among the specimens, and Mr. G. himself wore a handsome silk velvet vest, created from materials that last spring were in the bud—his goods have actually been manufactured or produced from the famous mulberry set out last spring. Mr. G. W. Ash, of this city, also exhibited at the meeting on Tuesday evening, silk of a beautiful soft, rich and glossy appearance and of very superior quality; the value of a portion of which was greatly enhanced from the fact of its having been reeled from perforated cocoons.

This association, which is to be essentially National in its character, objects and operation is destined to prove a most valuable and important auxiliary in the promotion of the Silk culture in this country, and all who feel an interest in the matter, should hasten to forward their names as members, which can be done, we suppose, through the medium of either of the following gentlemen, who are informed, have been elected officers of the association, viz. N. C. Biddle, Esq. President, John H. Wilkes Treasurer; Mr. N. Sargent, Recording Secretary; Mr. John Clark, Corresponding Secretary. Of the Vice Presidents we are only able to mention the names of P. S. Duponceau, the Hon. G. B. Wall, of New Jersey; Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Virginia; Calvin Blythe, Esq.; Jonathan Roberts, and others of Pennsylvania.

Other nations, far less favourably situated than a large portion of our own has proved itself to be, are successfully advancing in this business, as witness the following extract. "The cultivation of Silk in Prussia is yearly increasing, notwithstanding the frosts which destroy every winter, a considerable number of mulberry trees. In the neighborhood of Potsdam there are now 278 plantations of that tree. Last year's crop exceeded 13,000 lbs. of Silk of an excellent quality, which sold at the rate of 30f to 37f per pound." Here is what Prussia has done and yet, although large portions of our soil and climate are satisfactorily ascertained to be fully equal to the best portion of China, we still find ignorance and narrow mindedness striving to excite prejudice and distrust on this most important topic. We behold France standing in proud defiance on her immense treasures of solid specie, the fruits of her Silk produce, while England is suffering her last dollar, and America is suffering from importing every thing, and exporting comparatively nothing. By every indication is favorable now, and the Silk culture is most auspiciously destined to achieve a glorious triumph in spite of temporary depressions or opposition of the dogs in the manger.

PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING. A late number of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal contains a very interesting article on the subject of advertising in the public papers, by an "Old Tradesman." His ideas on the subject are certainly worth the attention of all who are anxious for business, and are simply and briefly as follows:—The utility of frequent and regular advertising is this—there is at all times a large class of persons, both in country and town, who have no fixed places for the purchase of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and towards any particular place which is constantly brought under their view. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then, in the country, a considerable number of persons, who wish a supply of them, naturally open a communication with that address, which, perhaps, leads to much ulterior business.—People in the city are equally liable to be favorably impressed by the frequent sight of the name in the newspaper. The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes, and thus they are led, in making a choice, to prefer him. But by far the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature, that conveys the impression that the party—pretending or no pretending, quackish or no quackish—is anxious for business. One who is anxious for business, is undoubtedly supposed to be industrious, attentive, civil does every thing in the neatest and most tradesman like manner, and in general uses every expedient to attract and attract his customers. People are more likely to purchase under these circumstances, the system of advertising assisting them that such circumstances exist at this particular shop, they select it accordingly. Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they are certainly supported by fact, for wherever a regular system of advertising is practised, and no back-drawing or unobsequious circumstance exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success too. One feature in the philosophy of the subject must be carefully attended to. A faint and unobtrusive system of advertising does not succeed even in proportion. Drink deep or taste not the Pierian Spring. Sunday Atlas.

Gov. MARCY and SENATOR TALLMADGE OF NEW YORK.—Gov. Marcy in his message to the Legislature of New York in 1837, endorsed the sub-treasury scheme, then recently recommended to Congress by the President. It appears however that up to a very short time before the date of that message, Gov. M. expressed himself as opposed to the measure which the message supported, and no satisfactory reason for the change has been published. The following letters and introduction were published in the New York papers a little before the late election in that State. We copy them, not so much as an article of news, as to exemplify the degree of reliance to be placed on the professions of political leaders.

Mr. Tallmadge it will be remembered, has charged on different occasions, that Governor Marcy previous to the extra session of Congress, in 1837, advised him to oppose the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and after the extra session, approved of his opposition to it. To bring the matter to an issue between the parties, we are authorized and requested to say, that immediately on the receipt of the Argus containing the article above alluded to, Mr. Tallmadge addressed to Gov. Marcy, at Albany, the following letter, which was mailed at Poughkeepsie on the 16th of October.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 15, 1839. Sir: I have stated on different occasions that previous to the extra session of Congress in 1837, you advised me, at my house, to oppose the Sub-Treasury Scheme, if Mr. Van Buren should recommend it; that after the extra session, on board of the steamboat you approved of my course in opposing it and condemned Mr. Van Buren's recommending it, and said that you would not endorse it in your message to the Legislature. Such opinions I also understand you freely expressed to others. I wish you to say, whether you deny the truth of the above statement, or whether, in the article in the Albany Argus, of the 14th inst., you have authorized or intended a denial of it. Very respectfully, Your obt. servt., N. P. TALLMADGE. Hon. Wm. L. MARCY. To this letter no answer has been returned by Gov. Marcy, although nearly two weeks have elapsed since its receipt by him in due course of mail. Mr. Tallmadge has waited this length of time for the express purpose of giving Gov. Marcy ample opportunity to respond to it, and his refusal to answer is considered an admission of its truth. But Mr. T. does not choose to rest it here. At the time he addressed the letter to Gov. Marcy, he also addressed one to Gen. Lev. Hubbell. His answer is as follows: ITHACA, Oct. 19, 1839. Dear Sir—I yesterday received your letter of the 15th inst. I was in New York at the close of the extra session in 1837, and know that Gov. Marcy was there, and returned soon after. A few days after his return to Albany, he told me, at his house, that he had returned in the boat with you; and he then expressed much gratification at the course pursued by yourself and the Conservatives in Congress. He, at the same time, strongly and openly condemned the Sub-Treasury Scheme recommended by Mr. Van Buren, and expressed his dissatisfaction at the course of the Washington Globe and the leading Loco Focos in this State. During the extra session and after it, I had several conversations with Gov. Marcy, in all of which he expressed the same views. His opinions were freely made known to any of his political friends who were near him. I was not then a state officer, but I know that a difference of opinion existed between the state officers in reference to the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and Gov. Marcy declared to me, that on the receipt of the special message he had in presence of several of the state officers, openly expressed his disapprobation of the President's recommendation. These things were no secrets. They were known to hundreds in the party, who then believed that if Gov. Marcy should come out in his message, and take the grounds he had taken in his conversations, he would be sustained by the great body of the people of this State. Since your political consistency and integrity have been called in question, for supporting, in 1833 and 1839, the measures which Gov. Marcy and many leading members of the party openly supported with you in 1837, I have deemed it my duty, on two occasions, when you were present, to state verbally, the substance of this letter. I refer to the recent Conservative State Convention at Syracuse, and the Conservative County Convention at this place. Very respectfully, Your obt. servt., LEVI HUBBELL. Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE. Gen. Hubbell was the late Adjutant General of this State—appointed by Gov. Marcy.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

From the quarter from which the following article comes, we presume that our intelligence may be placed upon its statements: From the Army and Navy Chronicle, Oct. 31. FLORIDA WAR.—The season for active operations having returned, and the public mind, in the Army as well as out of it, being somewhat agitated by the contradictory nature of the reports in circulation, we have made inquiry that we might inform our readers what measures were contemplated in the approaching campaign. Gen. Taylor, by the zealous and intelligent discharge of his duties, having given satisfaction to the Department, will continue in command. The troops now in Florida are the third regiment of artillery, a portion of the second dragoons, and the first, second, sixth and seventh regiments of infantry. The third artillery, having been much reduced, will be sent to the north, and be relieved by the first artillery, which has been recruited, and is now full. The companies of the second dragoons that arrived at New York in the spring now full also, will return to Florida; and the regiments of infantry now there will remain. It is intended to drive the enemy out of the settlements by occupying the country within and north of a line drawn from Piqua to the mouth of the Withlacoochee, including Fort King; thence, along the western coast, to the Appalachicola; and by maintaining posts as low down as the mouth of the Withlacoochee. The inhabitants of the sides and neighborhoods confined to their dwellings, and the defence of their firesides and neighborhoods confined to their dwellings, with such assistance from the regulars as occasion may call for. The posts on the coast at Tampa Bay will be continued, with such others as the Commanding General may find expedient. Experience having mournfully proved the intractability of forcing the Indians from their swamps and hammocks, so familiar to them, but accessible to us, no further attempts will at present be made; leaving a time and the gradual spread of the settlements the accomplishment of an object unattainable by arms. The report so extensively circulated of conferences between the Secretary of War and Major Generals Macomb and Scott are entirely without foundation; no such conferences have been held. Equally unfounded is that of sending seven thousand troops to Florida; if all our regulars now out of the territory were taken from their present stations, they would not amount to the number named. The Northern, North-western and Southwestern frontiers are quite as much exposed, and stand as much in need of defence as does the Territory of Florida. There has been no design entertained hereof of sending the eighth infantry into Florida, its presence being considered essential to the main chance of neutrality on the borders of Canada. The fourth artillery will be stationed between Fort Niagara and Buffalo. It is believed that some additional small vessels will be built or purchased, and sent

to the coast of Florida, to prevent depredations by the Indians upon wrecked vessels and their crews. Connected with the foregoing remarks, a retrospect of recent events in Florida will not be inappropriate. During the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$5,000 was made for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Seminole Indians. In virtue of this appropriation, General Macomb was sent to Florida; and, being the General-in-chief of the Army, it was thought that his rank would have more weight and influence with the Indians than a civilian could have. General Macomb held conferences with some of the chiefs, and finally entered into an agreement (there was no written treaty) with Chitto Tustenuggee, the acknowledged successor of Ar-piucki, or Sam Jones; (the latter, it is understood, has never held or exercised any military command, but stands in the light of a counsellor among his tribe.) One of the stipulations of this agreement was the establishment of a trading post near the mouth of Synabel river. The mission of Col. HARNEY to carry into effect this stipulation, the surprise of his party, the massacre of a portion, and the escape of the rest, are familiar to all. Sam Jones and his tribe were at the time in the vicinity of Fort Lauderdale, distant about 100 miles, and have not only denied all participation in, or knowledge of the massacre, but up to the latest advices continue to manifest a neutral disposition and an intention to abide by the agreement made with General Macomb. The approaching campaign, then, will partake more of a defensive than offensive character, as it will be confined to driving the Indians from the settled portions of Florida, where they have committed depredations almost without check. It having been found impossible to force the Indians from their fastnesses, any further attempt to effect that object would only be attended with a needless sacrifice of life and money.

A MOVING SCENE.

The Rockville Recorder gives the following description of a pathetic scene, which recently occurred at P. R. H. Upper Cuda. The prisoner was indicted for the murder of his son-in-law: "Perhaps we should notice that during the investigation, the widow of the deceased, who was at the same time the daughter of the prisoner, was on the part of the deceased brought into court to be sworn. She appeared in mourning—pale, thin, and greatly discomposed; and it was only with exertion on her part that she could keep composed enough to speak; however, nothing very marvellous was elicited from her. Her sobs frequently overcame her, and she burst into loud sobs, at one of which times she cast her eyes upon the prisoner, and stretched 'father! father!' The court, of course, ordered her removal; she had to pass her father, to whom she extended her hand in the midst of her sobs and shrieks of 'father! father!' The old man, in tears, robed out his hand to his wild daughter, the hand which, at the instigation of his heart, had been the means alike of her misery and his own; she received it, and was taken away. The scene was tragical, and, though between these humble individuals, brought tears to many an eye."

IMPORTANT DECISION—HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

On the 21st September last, John S. Day was imprisoned under an affidavit, charging him with the murder of a man in the State of Mississippi. He obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Common Law Court, on his affidavit that he was a citizen of Mississippi—was innocent of the charge—and that his rights as an American were violated. On the 5th inst, the case was tried. It appears that notice of the arrest and detention had been given to the Governor of Mississippi, and no answer had been received. It was urged for the prisoner, that no charge had been made against him in Mississippi, nor had the Governor demanded that he should be delivered up. That the Constitution of the United States only allows the arrest of a person already charged with a crime in one State, and fleeing into another. That he was deprived of his right of trial, which he demanded. That there was no law authorising his detention. That he should be discharged. The Attorney General stated, that the practice in such cases always had been, for the Recorder to inform the Governor of the State where the crime is charged to have been committed, of the proceedings, and after waiting a reasonable time, without an answer and a demand, to discharge the prisoner from custody. He submitted the case to the Court. His honor Judge Watts, in remanding the prisoner into custody, observed, that the States owe certain duties to each other, besides those prescribed by the Constitution—that the arrest of persons in cases like the present, he considered one of those duties. He considered that sufficient time had not elapsed to hear from the Governor of Mississippi, and after such time should elapse, the Court would, on application, order the prisoner to be discharged by custody. N. Orleans Bulletin.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

The curious surgical operation of supplying the loss of a nose was performed at Albany last week by Professor March, of the Medical College, with complete success. In this case the patient's nose was entirely gone, and its loss was supplied by detaching sufficient skin from the forehead, leaving it connected between the eyebrows, and bringing down, and moulding it into the form of a nose, the raw and bleeding surface being closely applied to a similar raw surface made upon the margin of the former nose, to which adhesion is affected. The Albany Argus adds that the patient is a resident of that city, and sustained the painful and tedious operation with signal fortitude, and at its termination rose from the operating table, and walked into an ad-